

ESTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Senior Sanitary Inspector

1950.



MIDDLESBROUGH:
JORDISON & CO. LTD.,
PRINTERS, ETC.

1951.



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The Urban District of Eston.

Chairman of the Council :
COUNCILLOR JOHN T. COOK.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :
COUNCILLOR JOHN E. GINTY.

Committee :

Councillors Briggs, Cook, Cowie, Finegan, Gavin, Ginty, Green, H. Healey, J. A. Healey, Hickman, Irvin, Jackson, McGee, Mead, Metcalfe, Robinson, Rowley and Young.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*** Medical Officer of Health :**
JAMES A. DUNLOP, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*** Senior Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent :**

JAMES H. BURROWS, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.
(Certified Meat and Food)

*** Additional Sanitary Inspectors :**

WILLIAM VERRILL, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
(Certified Meat and Food).

LESLIE CORNFORTH, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
(Certified Meat and Food).

Clerks : NORMAN FORD.

MISS M. COLWELL.

MISS D. POWELL.

* Contributions to salary from Exchequer.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1950.**

To the Chairman and Members of
The Eston Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the health of this district for the year 1950.

With regard to the Vital Statistics for the year—in general terms so far as the vital statistics are concerned, this has been a satisfactory year—there has been a slight fall in the Birth Rate and a similar fall in the Death Rate, but I am very pleased to have to report that there has been a very substantial fall in the Infantile Mortality Rate (deaths of infants in the first year of life per thousand births in the year). In 1949 this rate was 55 ; this year the rate is 32. One must always remember of course that in a small community such as this, there may be wide fluctuations in any rate without any special significance being attached to such variations ; at the same time, it is gratifying to record such a fall in rate. While this is most satisfactory, one must observe that of the 23 infants who died during the year, 12 or roughly half of them died from three conditions—Prematurity, Bronchopneumonia and Gastro enteritis. Increased antenatal care would, I feel sure, help to diminish deaths from Prematurity, while increased hospital treatment would help in cases of Bronchopneumonia and Gastro enteritis. In my submission then, while this Infantile Mortality Rate is the lowest rate that has ever been recorded in this district, by increased antenatal care and greater hospital provision for sick infants, there is a possibility that the rate can still be reduced.

Last year in my Annual Report, I dealt with the workings of the National Health Services Act in what was its first full year. Among other aspects of this Act, I criticised (a) lack of co-ordination between the three principal bodies—Regional Hospital Boards ; Executive Councils and major Health Authorities ; (b) The remoteness of such bodies due to the fact that the members are selected and not elected and they therefore are beyond the fire of public criticism. Nothing in my experience during the past year leads me to modify my criticism in any way. In fact, I am more than ever convinced that the members of these various bodies should be selected if not directly, then at least they should be chosen from the local councils (County, Borough or Urban Districts). I am also of the opinion that the day to day administration of that part of the Act for which the County Council is responsible could very well be left to the District Councils.

Speaking generally, it seems to me that there is an apathy developing in local government due to the fact that much of the former duties of local authorities are being carried out by various Boards and by the Central Authority. Speaking at the risk of being accused of being too parochial in outlook, I am of the opinion that people had a greater interest in their own hospitals or maternity homes than they now have in these institutions as managed by a remote Board. In another respect, I am far from satisfied that any improvement has resulted from the transfer of the duties of local authorities in connection with Farms and Dairies to the Ministry of Agriculture.

As in previous years, I have made such comments as I thought necessary under the various sections of the report. I would however, specially draw your attention to the very able report on Housing which Mr. Jones, our Housing Manager, has prepared for this report. I am very grateful to Mr. Jones for his willing co-operation in this respect and I feel sure that this report will be of the utmost value to all members.

I must again express my gratitude to the Members and Officials of the Council for the cordial help and support I have received from them during the year, and finally, I am most indebted to the Staff of the Health Department for their loyal and willing co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES A. DUNLOP,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Condition

of the Area.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district in the mid-year 1950 was 33,440 as compared with an estimate of population for the mid-year 1949 of 33,060.

Registrar General's estimate mid-year 1944	...	...	28,810
"	"	"	1945
"	"	"	1946
"	"	"	1947
"	"	"	1948
"	"	"	1949
"	"	"	1950

GENERAL STATISTICS.

I am indebted to the Council's Treasurer who has supplied me with the following statistics :—

Area of the District (acres)	...	...	...	5,559
Number of inhabited houses (end 1950) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	8,744
Rateable value (September, 1950)	...	...	...	£146,649
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	...	£551 11 5

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

So far as my enquiries go, the chief industries in the district continue to maintain a high level of employment. I have already stressed how important this is from the point of view of the well being of the community as a whole. The Health Services are much handicapped where there is poverty.

While the report of the Housing Manager shows that this Council has been progressive in the matter of housing, there can be no doubt but that housing still remains the greatest social problem. I am afraid that those of us who are comfortably housed, do not fully appreciate how much misery and unhappiness can be caused by unsatisfactory housing conditions. I still maintain that housing should be our first consideration and that a house is more important than a hospital.

The problem of the aged is now becoming one of our major social problems. This is inevitable in view of the fact that there is at present a progressive increase in the numbers of those in the older age groups and a decline of numbers in the younger groups. There is here a field for much social work, work which I feel will be much better done by voluntary bodies, thereby cutting out officialdom which is rather irksome to the aged. There are so many ways in which the aged can be helped so that their declining years are made happier and more comfortable.

Closely allied in many ways with the care of the aged is the problem of the care and after care of the sick. While this is specifically a duty laid on the major Health Authorities, it is a problem which is best done by voluntary service. In this respect the County Council have wisely delegated the work to a Voluntary Care and After Care Committee. This Committee is doing very good work and I would strongly recommend it to all those who are interested in the wellbeing of others. During the past year this Committee has given help to 93 sick people and the help given is of such a nature that it is not available from official sources. There are many good hearted people who feel that in the Welfare State everything is done for the sick, but if they studied the work of this Voluntary Care Committee, they would find how much can still be done by voluntary help.

I am again pleased to report that from my work in Schools and Welfare Centres, I have ample proof that the general health of the infants and school children continues to be very satisfactory. In my estimate, about 85% of infants attend the Welfare Centres and since I see them all, I am in a good position to judge as to their welfare. Apart from the general physical wellbeing of the infants, there is one outstanding impression. When one considers the high cost of things to-day, one is astounded at the very high standard of the clothing of the infants—the improvement in this respect since the depression years is almost unbelievable. By that standard alone, we have very reason to pay tribute to the mothers of to-day.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Live Births :				Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	690	341	349
Illegitimate	...	...	...	27	13	14

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—21.4.

Rate for England and Wales—15.8

Still Births :—				Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	22	12	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—29.8.

DEATHS.

Total	Male	Female
337	173	164

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—10.1.

Rate for England and Wales—11.6.

Death Rates of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	32.1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			31.9
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			37
Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales—29.8.			

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.

The deaths which occurred during the year, divided into age groups, are as follows :—

23 deaths under one year of age.

3 „ over 1 and under 5 years.

3 „ „ 5 „ „ 10 „ „ 15 „ „

— „ „ 10 „ „ „ 25 „ „

11 „ „ 15 „ „ „ 25 „ „

22 „ „ 25 „ „ „ 45 „ „

104 „ „ 45 „ „ „ 65 „ „

86 „ „ 65 „ „ „ 75 „ „

85 „ „ 75 years of age.

ANALYSIS OF INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1950.

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	I
Asphyxia	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Toxic Myocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	I
Cerebral Haemorrhage	I	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	I
Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	I	I	—	—	2
Broncho-Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	2	I	—	—	I	4
Congenital Heart	I	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	I
Prematurity	—	2	I	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Actelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	I
Gastro Entritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Totals	8	2	I	—	11	3	8	—	—	23

CAUSES OF DEATH.

					M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	12	7
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	...	...	—	1
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	1	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases					1	1
Malignant disease (all forms)	...	...	...	...	23	24
Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	18	23
Heart diseases	...	...	...	...	54	55
Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	5	4
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	5	7
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	13	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	—	2
Ulcer of stomach	...	...	...	...	2	—
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	4	1
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	21	11
Pregnancy, childbirth	...	...	...	...	—	1
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	2	1
Motor accidents	...	...	...	...	1	—
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	8	6
					<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
					173	164
					<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>

An analysis of the above causes of death shows again that Heart Disease and associated conditions are the principal causes of death, with Malignant disease next on the list.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services

in the Area.

The details of the Staff are given at the beginning of the Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The examination of pathological specimens and of samples of food etc., are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Northallerton.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

As in the previous year, cases of Infectious Disease are taken to West Lane Fever Hospital, Middlesbrough, by ambulances provided by the North Riding County Council from their Ambulance Depot at Redcar. This service has proved itself to be a very efficient one.

For the removal of General Medical and Maternity cases, an ambulance service is provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade who act in this area as agents of the County Council. The Brigade provides three ambulances and one sitting case car. I am indebted to Mr. J. McCallum, Divisional Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the following brief report on the Ambulance Service during the year.

Out-patients to Clinics, etc.	...	...	3,847
Illnesses in the street	...	...	93
Street accidents	...	...	45
Works accidents	...	...	172
Admissions to hospitals	...	...	1,537
Discharges from hospitals	...	...	1,312

			7,006

Number of miles travelled 73,372.

Last year the Ambulance Service carried 3,922 patients and the mileage travelled was 50,574. This enormous increase in the ambulance service is further emphasised when we consider that in 1947, the last complete year in which the St. John Ambulance Brigade ran a voluntary service, 761 patients were transported and the mileage was 6,710.

NURSING IN THE HOMES.

The Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery Service is under the general direction of the County Council, with the day to day administration dealt with by the Eston Area Local Health Sub-Committee. The staff employed consists of 9 midwives, 5 full-time district nurses and 2 relief nurses.

During the years the midwives attended 453 births and paid in all a total number of visits of 14,920.

During the year the Home nurses paid 16,176 visits to 446 cases.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

7 Domestic Helps are employed in this district and these have given help to 50 medical cases—most of whom are the aged and chronic sick.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

All Clinics and Treatment Centres in the area are under the control of the North Riding County Council.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances.

Details of the sanitary conditions in the area are dealt with in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Housing details are given in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. I am very pleased to incorporate here a special report on housing prepared by Mr. Jones, Housing Manager.

During the year, 156 permanent dwellings were completed, the majority on the Eston Estate. There were in addition a number of other houses which became vacant and the Council's policy of transferring tenants to accommodation more suitable to their requirements was also vigorously carried out. The result was that 203 families were provided with accommodation in Council dwellings. Details of the various types of these rehoused applicants will be found in the Housing Section of the Senior Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Up to the end of 1950 the Council had built 2,047 dwellings, 689 of these since the end of the 1939-45 War. The various types of dwellings are as follows:—

	Grand Total.	Post-War Total.
Aged Persons' Bungalows ...	162	20
2 Bedroomed houses (permanent & temporary) ...	658	215
3 Bedroomed houses	1,161	454
4 Bedroomed houses	66	—
	2,047	689

As a result of the whole of the Council's post-war housing programme, 854 families had been rehoused up to the end of 1950.

The waiting lists fluctuate from day to day, but it can be said that the number of registered applicants living in shared accommodation tends to remain steadily at almost 1,000.

Considerable progress has been made in rehousing families living in separate dwellings, but overcrowded, so much so that the Council have now found it possible to deal with those families who, in number, only equal the permitted number of the dwelling. This position compares very favourably with that of a year or two ago when families overcrowding a house by two persons were being rehoused.

SECTION E.

Meat and other Foods.

This is dealt with by the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION F.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

As compared with the previous year, so far as infectious diseases are concerned, there has been a decrease in Scarlet Fever and in Measles, but an increase in Whooping Cough. These variations are of no special significance. I am very pleased however, to draw your attention to the fact that for the first time in the records of this District, a year has passed without there being a case of Diphtheria to report.

Infectious Diseases amongst children in the area :—

SCARLET FEVER :	20 cases occurred in children under 5 years and 19 amongst school children.
MEASLES :	75 cases occurred in children under 5 years and 38 amongst school children.
WHOOPING COUGH :	53 cases occurred in children under 5 years and 27 amongst school children.
DIPHTHERIA :	There were no cases in the area during 1950.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

582 children were immunised for the first time during the year.
1,586 school children received a reinforcing dose.

Immunising in Eston Area—Ages as at 31.12.50.

Age Group.		No. in Group.	No. Immunised.	% Immunised.
0—1 year	...	640	18	3
1 year—2 years	...	690	422	61
2 years—3 years	...	757	570	75
3 " " 4 "	...	765	604	79
4 " " 5 "	...	676	554	82
		3,528	2,168	61

Of 3,528 children under 5—at 31.12.50—2,168 or 61% were immunised.

Of 2,888 children aged 1—5 at 31.12.50—2,150 or 74% were immunised.

In Age Group 5 and under 10:

Age Group.		No. in Group.	No. Immunised.	% Immunised.	No. Reinforced.
5—6 years	...	356	317	89	142
6—7 "	...	656	609	93	490
7—8 "	...	826	783	95	611
8—9 "	...	515	502	97	441
9—10 "	...	513	489	95	452
					2,136

In Age Group 5 and under 10, of 2,866 children, 2,700 or 94% have been immunised and 2,136 or 74% have been reinforced.

Age Group		No. in Group.	No. Immunised.	% Immunised.	No. Reinforced.
10—11 years	...	543	530	98	504
11—12 "	...	511	497	97	426
12—13 "	...	497	478	96	318
13—14 "	...	514	490	95	216
14—15 "	...	456	446	98	149
					1,613

In Age Group 10 and under 15, of 2,521 children, 2,441 or 97% have been immunised and 1,613 or 64% have been reinforced.

Of the total school population— 95% have been immunised.

70% have had a reinforcing dose.

Number of cases of Diphtheria in District in past 8 years.

1943	...	...	49
1944	...	...	44
1945	...	...	24
1946	...	...	14
1947	...	...	5
1948	...	...	2
1949	...	...	1
1950	...	...	—

The figures given above showing the number of children immunised during the year and the state of Immunisation in the District at the end of the year, are very satisfactory. They reflect a very great degree of hard work by the Health Visitors and a very willing help and support from the Head Teachers in the district. I am satisfied that without the work and lacking that help and support, such a state would have been impossible to achieve. In the fifteen years during which I have prepared Annual Reports in this District, nothing has given me greater satisfaction than to chronicle again, that for the first time in the history of the District, and I have searched all available records, has there been a complete year of freedom from Diphtheria. At the same time it would be idle to assume that we have banished Diphtheria. Another glance at the tables above, will show that there are close on 1,000 children under the age of 15 in this district who have not been immunised. So long as there are children in the district who have not been immunised, so long will there be the risk of Diphtheria. I sincerely hope that this freedom will continue, but should unhappily Diphtheria appear again, I will not consider that it is a reflection on the Health Services, particularly those of the staff who have laboured for years on this work. On the contrary, I will consider that it is a reflection on those parents who through sheer indifference—for that is what I believe it to be, are quite willing to allow their children to run the risk of Diphtheria, and what is even more reprehensible, are quite regardless of increasing the risk to other children. I have tried all means to rouse such parents from their apathy, but all attempts to do so appear to be useless—we can only leave it to their own conscience—and for their children's sake, hope for the best. I repeat, I will very much regret if Diphtheria breaks out again in this District, but if it does, then there can be no reflection on this Authority; the facilities for protection are readily available—it rests with the people to make use of them.

ANALYSIS OF THE TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) IN AGE GROUPS.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE WARDS.

WARD	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Menin-gococcal Infection	Polio-myelitis	Puer-peral Pyrexia	Erysip-elas	Dysent-ery
North West	7	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	I
Grangetown	27	5	2	I	...	...	2	I	I
Normanby	9	8	33	6	I	...	...	...	...
Harcourt	6	6	5	I	...	I	...	...	I
Branch	5	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Central	43	7	20	5	...	I	I	I	4
South Bank	10	6	6	2	I	...	...	...	I
Tilery	6	I	7	4	...	2	I	...	2
	113	42	80	24	2	4	4	2	10

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1950.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year and of all deaths from this disease are shown in the following table in age groups :—

Age Periods	CASES NOTIFIED				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and 5 years	I	I	I	—	—	—	—	—
5 and 10 years	I	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 and 15 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 and 20 years	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 and 25 years	I	I	—	—	2	3	—	I
25 and 35 years	5	3	—	—	3	3	—	—
35 and 45 years	5	3	I	—	2	I	—	—
45 and 55 years	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55 and 65 years	2	I	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	19	16	2	—	12	7	—	I

The total number of cases notified shows a decrease of 16 as compared with 1949. The deaths from this cause show a decrease of 5 as compared with 1949.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1950.

To the Chairman and Members of
The Eston Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It affords me considerable pleasure to submit to you the Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary and Cleansing Department for this, my second full year of office.

Housing repairs of essential type were steadily maintained throughout the year. Difficulties were encountered in connection with short supplies to builders of cement and soft woods.

In the latter half of the year a "Clean Food Campaign" was inaugurated. Lectures were given to Food Handlers and a cinema show in connection therewith was sponsored by your Authority. From the inspectorial side food hygiene was kept under review by regular sampling, visits to food storage and preparation rooms and discussion with the staffs concerned.

Your Authority took an active part in the preparatory work of the Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee. The results from the labours of this body were rather restricted throughout the year owing to the non-delivery of "Dust Deposit Gauge" Apparatus. However, the year ending saw most of the Tees-side Authorities supplied, thus the year 1951 should provide the Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee with the collated evidence which they seek.

The work of Refuse Collection and Salvage was steadily maintained as a weekly collection throughout the year. The commencement of 1950 saw the demand for salvaged materials decrease. Your Authority however were provided by contract with an outlet for all waste paper collected and with the turn of the year the business of salvage collection began to regain its former importance and the policy of your Authority to keep this work in being has been justified.

More detailed descriptions of the various duties performed in the department are given in the body of the report and in conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and the Officials of all Departments of your Authority for their ready and willing co-operation in all matters. To the Staff and Workmen I say thank you, without their help and interest, 1950 could not have been concluded so ably.

I remain, Your obedient servant,

J. H. BURROWS,
Senior Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	...	161
(b)	(1) For Local Authority — Permanent	...	156
	(2) — Temporary	...	nil
	(3) Other than Local Authority	...	5

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	2,095
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose					3,535
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...		nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose					nil
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...			nil
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...		2,095

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	2,055
--	-----	-----	-----	-------

(3) Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

nil

(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	45
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	42
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	nil
(c)	(1) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	nil
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Acts, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ...	nil

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding :—

The year was not considered to be opportune for the putting into effect of an overcrowding survey. Thus a true record of existing overcrowding is not to hand. However, this Department has worked in close co-operation with that of the Housing Department and all applications to the latter have been investigated where it appeared that overcrowded conditions existed.

I am indebted to the Housing Manager for the following information.

During the year approximately 307 applications were received by your Authority for Council Houses and records of lettings are as follows :—

Sub-tenants (Ex-Service)	...	79
(Non Ex-Service)	...	20
Overcrowded families	...	31
Tuberculosis in family	...	10
Aged Persons	...	20
Properties demolished for		
Industrial Development—Tenants		
re-housed	...	4
I.C.I. Key Workers	...	34
Special cases including Staff.	...	5
		—
Total	...	203
		—

WATER.

Your water supply is obtained in bulk from the undertaking of the Tees Valley Water Board, who through the medium of their own staff obtain regular samples for both chemical and bacteriological analyses. A summary of these results for the year 1950 has been obtained from the General Manager of the undertaking to whom I desire to express my appreciation.

Details of the summarised report are as follows.

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Eight bacteriological samples of raw water were examined per month. The water supply is tested as it leaves the works and also at points in the area.

Approximately 55 samples were taken for bacteriological examination per month, all of which were satisfactory.

The water supply is not liable to have Plumbo Solvent action.

The water is purified by slow sand filtration followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine. Water which has been standing in open storage reservoirs is also chlorinated before passing into supply.

The following is a summary of the results of chemical and bacteriological analyses.

LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY.

Summary of Results 1950.

Odour Nil.

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million.

		Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
pH.	...	7.0	7.4	6.8
Colour (Hazen)	...	95	190	50
Total Solids	...	78.5	90	65
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	5	6	nil.
Chlorides	...	6	8	5
Total Alkalinity	...	32.5	40	25
Total Hardness	...	45.5	60	30
Temporary Hardness (Carbonate Hardness)	...	32.5	40	25
Permanent Hardness (Non-carbonate Hardness)	...	13	25	nil.
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	0.2	1.4	nil.
Nitrogen in Nitrites	...	0.005	.01	nil.
Free Ammonia	...	0.018	0.056	nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.074	0.170	0.043
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37° C.	...	7.9	14.0	3.8
Iron	...	0.19	0.38	0.08
Conductivity (reciprocal megohms)	...	105	120	90
Turbidity	...	3	5	0

Bacteriological Results.

		Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Colony count per ml. at 37° C after 1 day.	...	4	10	0
Colony count per ml. at 37° C after 2 days	...	5.5	12	0
Colony count per ml. at 20° C after 3 days.	...	13	150	0
Percentage of samples giving a reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	...	3
Percentage of samples giving Cl. Welchii reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	...	44
Percentage of samples giving Cl. Welchii reaction per 10 ml.	...	...	...	nil.

During the course of the year five (5) water samples were obtained from domestic taps within your District and in all cases analyses for both chemical and bacteriological investigations proved to be satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The District is riparian in character. Public sewers discharge into the tidal flow of the River Tees. When the proposals as are visualised in the "New Trunk Sewer Scheme" become effective, your Authority will be satisfied in the knowledge that it is, by discharging into the river a treated effluent, accepting its share of responsibility relative to easing the present pollution of the river Tees.

All premises within this district with the exception of ten (10) Squatters' Huts at Teesport and three (3) outlying farmsteads are drained on the Combined Water Carriage System.

DITCHES AND WATER-COURSES.

Ten (10) visits were entailed relative to complaints received regarding obstruction and pollution of streams. The work of cleaning out was referred to the Department of your Engineer and Surveyor whilst that of pollution was traced to source and remedied after negotiation.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

All premises within your Area with the exception of ten (10) Squatters' Huts at Teesport and three (3) outlying farmsteads are provided with water closets, connected to sewers. The Squatters' Huts at Teesport are provided with pail closets which are serviced weekly by the Department.

There are approximately 8,744 water closets in the District.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a tabulated statement of the number and nature of the inspections carried out during the year under the various Acts, Orders and Bye-laws in force within the District :—

Inspections under Public Health Act, etc.	...	...	...	2,842
Re-inspections under above relative to Houses	...	...	...	1,440
Interviews with Builders, Owners and others	...	...	...	1,493
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	529

Inspection of :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	56
Dairies, Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	30
Butchers' Shops, Slaughterhouses and Distributing Depot						117
Markets and Food Stores	...	...	...	...	...	536
Fish and Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	56
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	118
Works of Building operations	...	...	...	...	...	17
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	2
Public Halls and other Buildings						11
Conveniences (Public)	...	...	...	...	...	35
Rat Infested Premises	...	...	...	...	...	I,177
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	110
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	190
Fumigations	...	...	...	...	...	75
Drain Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	430
Registered Preparation Rooms—Food and Drugs Act	...					95
Scavenging, Cleansing and Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	706
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous Visits not enumerated above	...	...	...	...	...	744

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER NOTICES SERVED.

The various works completed during the year under notices served or on intimation to owners or occupiers are as appended below :—

House and General.

Number of :—

Chimney and Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	583
Spoutings and rainwater pipes renewed						248
Walls rebuilt or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	203
Floors relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	105
Ceilings and wall-plasters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	448
Window frames and sash cords repaired						141
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	203
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	229
Sinks and waste pipes repaired or provided						180
Setpots repaired	...	...	...	...	...	33
House water supplies repaired	...	...	...	...	...	181
Yard surfaces relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	44
Refuse bins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	312
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Premises Cleansed and Redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	10
Accumulations of Rubbish removed	...	...	...	...	...	23
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	19

House Drainage.

Drains tested, relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	108
New gullies, traps or grids provided	...	...	...	...	53
Stoppages in drains removed by Owners	...	...	...	...	115
Stoppages in drains removed by Council without Notices being served	...	...	...	...	1023

Water Closets.

Number of :—

Additional Accommodation Provided	...	...	...	...	3
Water supplies repaired	...	...	...	...	98
Cisterns renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	237
Basins renewed	...	...	...	...	61
Seats renewed	...	...	...	...	145
Stoppages in drains removed by Owners	...	...	...	...	42
Stoppages in drains removed by Council without Notices being served	...	...	...	...	188

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in use within this District.

COMPLAINTS.

The various types of complaints received by the Department during the year are tabulated as shown. It will be noted that the majority related to housing defects, which, after inspection and follow-up entailed a major portion of each Sanitary Inspectors' time. To obtain a true picture of the amount of housing repairs completed at the instigation of the Department I would suggest that the Summary of Works Carried Out under Notices Served, be studied in conjunction with the table as shown hereunder.

Drain stoppages	...	...	...	...	...	176
Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	296
Dilapidated Refuse Bins	...	...	...	...	...	254
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	...	...	19
Rat and/or Mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	84
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	160

A total of 1,211 drain stoppages occurring at private premises were cleared by the Department's workmen by means of plunging, so avoiding the necessity of serving notices and also abating this type of objectionable nuisance expeditiously.

SHOPS.

257 visits were made to shops in the District during the year. The majority of the visits were to Food Shops and were carried out in conjunction with a "Food Hygiene" campaign, further details of which are given under Section "E".

Detailed leaflets regarding closing hours and Sunday trading were issued to all shops visited and no infringements relative to closing were observed during the year.

At 35 premises, notices were complied relative to cleansing and redecorating and at 37 shop premises washing facilities for use of assistants were installed.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

July 1st, 1950, was the date that "Dust Deposit Gauge readings" were commenced in your District. Five (5) gauges were set up at widely dispersed points so as to give an overall picture of deposit throughout the Area. Three (3) gauges were sited on flat roofed buildings whilst two (2) were fixed on open ground.

"Short Analysis" results were obtained each month in relation to each gauge and for the period during which the apparatus has been in use. I have quoted, in table form, the average of the monthly readings taken for the six months' ended 31st December, 1950.

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES.

Monthly averages for period ending 31st December, 1950.

Site	P.H.	Undissolved Matter (Tons/Sq. Mile)	Dissolved Matter (Tons/Sq. Mile)	Total Deposited (Tons/Sq. Mile)	Rainfall (Inches)
Cleveland House, Grangetown	...	6.2	35.07	10.16	45.23
Lanny's, Grangetown	...	6.0	14.8	9.65	24.45
Labour Exchange, South Bank	...	6.0	25.17	12.7	38.87
St. Peter's Modern School, South Bank	...	5.8	10.54	9.03	19.57
Crossbeck Convent, Normanby	...	6.0	9.44	7.19	16.63

The major part of deposit in your Area is arising from the Industrial concerns which are exempted from control by Public Health Legislation. However, the information which your Authority are collecting is to be used in conjunction with results obtained by other member Authorities of the Tees-side Joint Standing Committee on Atmospheric Pollution, so that a combined policy can be formulated to effect improvement of the present polluted air of Tees-side.

Smoke nuisance noted from the chimney of a local factory was dealt with and remedied after negotiation. It does appear however, that the poor condition of fuel coupled with ignorant stoking does account for much of the smoke nuisance created on the hand fired boiler. A help towards the solution of the problem would be, if stokers would avail themselves of the courses of instruction organised and run locally by the Ministry of Fuel and power in conjunction with Education Authorities. However, I am informed that the response this year has been very poor.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There are no licenced sites for this type of dwelling within your District. During the year it was found necessary to visit living vans sited in your District. These in most cases had been established by various workpeople employed on the new industrial projects recently established and who being unable to find accommodation had set up residence in trailer caravans in close proximity to their work. Each of these sites was visited and found to be maintained in reasonable condition. In one case, during which the occupier intended to reside on the site for a long period, a period licence authorising the use of the van was granted.

In all thirteen (13) living vans were sited in your District during the year and regular visiting to this type of residence provides the only proper mode of control.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no Public Swimming Baths or Pools situated in the District although I would suggest that there is a demand for such from the youth of the Area.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS, FLEAS AND COCKROACHES.

110 visits were made by members of the staff relative to verminous premises and in all 46 houses were treated. The homes of all prospective Council House tenants were visited and examined prior to being allocated a dwelling and where it was found to be necessary, disinfestation was effected before removal occurred.

During the year twenty (20) lots of bedding and twelve (12) pieces of furniture found to be soiled and/or verminous were removed and destroyed by the Department.

The value of the Department in executing works of disinfection can be estimated when regard is had to the number of visits which were paid to Industrial concerns who sought our assistance towards the eradication of bugs and cockroaches. In all nine (9) premises of this type were given treatment and in all cases the measures taken were successful.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

Refuse Collection.

It was possible to maintain a weekly collection of household refuse throughout the year. Five motor vehicles were employed upon this work, namely, three Karrier C.K3's (each 12 cu. yds. capacity) and two Karrier Bantams (each 7 cu. yds. capacity). The Department also possess a further Karrier Bantam vehicle which is used as a spare in case of break down. The three Bantam Vehicles are old, but owing to regular maintenance and attention are kept in fairly good condition. The three larger vehicles are of post war design and are most useful for the collection work entailed on your Council Estates.

The average number of refuse bins collected per week during the year was 9,490. This figure is increased above that of last year due to the addition of 161 new houses. The number of loads of refuse removed during the year was 4,187 which is the equivalent of approximately 8,216 tons.

The annual cost of Refuse Collection work for the financial year ending 31st March, 1951 was £8,138, which is the equivalent of 19s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton of refuse collected. This is an increase of 1/- per ton above that of the figure quoted for collection in my 1949 report and can be accounted for due to increases in workmen's wages and petrol.

The annual cost of repairs and renewals to vehicles amounted to £302, which is an economical amount considering the costs entailed in labour and materials to-day. The Department carry out their own vehicle repairs which is important in a Cleansing Department where vehicles each have a daily rota of duty to perform, for if this work is missed or left over due to breakdown, wholesale chaos and complaint from the Public in general does occur, whereas vehicle repairs, as at present, can be completed expeditiously and the vehicle in question is returned to duty with the minimum of inconvenience.

For your information, I have itemised the lost time and costs due to sickness of workmen of the Department for this year and for comparison, I have indicated in brackets the lost time and costs due to sickness payments for the year 1949.

Sick Pay.		Absence.
Days.	Amount.	Days.
976	£587 2s. 3d.	123
(777)	(£453 11s. 11d.)	(151)

Refuse Disposal.

All refuse collected in your District is disposed of by means of "Controlled Tipping" on the site known as the "Clay hole", South Bank Brickworks, Surrey Street, South Bank. The site is within reasonable haulage distance from any part of your Area and tipping facilities are available here for a number of years. Throughout the year no complaints were received from the near by residents in regard to nuisance, no doubt this was prevented by the removal of the water from the clay hole prior to commencing the work of tipping and also carrying out the latter in a truly controlled manner. The initial outlay incurred in doing the job properly is returned threefold when one observes the valuable reclaimed land which is gradually returning from what was once a dangerous, deep and stagnant water hole.

The work on the tip has been very much simplified by the use of the "Muledozer". This machine deals with the refuse directly it is tipped from the waggons and it spreads, trims, consolidates and covers and since its inception fire troubles in the tip appear to have been eliminated. The machine is very economical to run and is most suitable for this type of work.

The cost of Refuse Disposal for the financial year ending 31st March, 1951 was £735, the equivalent of 1s. 9½ per ton. These figures denote a saving on the full year of approximately £470, which can be attributed to the replacing of manual labour on the tip by the "Muledozer".

Salvage.

This service is worked in conjunction with that of Refuse Collection. During each visit to a household, salvage is collected by the workmen at the same time as house refuse. The salvage is conveyed in trailers connected to each refuse vehicle to the North Street Depot, here sorting takes place and paper is baled and stored for despatch. Your Authority have a contract with Messrs. Thames Board Mills Ltd., to whom all salvaged paper is consigned.

Collections of waste paper, kitchen waste and other materials was maintained throughout the year details of which are appended herewith.

The weights and values of the various materials salvaged during the year ending 31st March, 1951, were :—

Materials	Weight				Values.		
	T.	C.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	...	...	172	11	—	—	1,179 10 0
Bottles & Jars		...					21 19 0
Textiles	...	...	5	6	2	3	85 14 8
Non-Ferrous Metals	...	1	13	—	21		116 11 11
Kitchen Waste	...	31	1	—	—		85 3 7
Scrap Iron	...	4	4	—	—		9 9 0
	214	15	2	24	£1,498	8	2

It will be noted that the total income from the sales of salvaged materials for the financial year ending 31st March, 1951, was £1,498 8s. 2d. of which £1,179 10s. od. was obtained from the sales of salvaged waste paper.

The workmen continued to be paid incentive bonus relative to salvage which amounted to 20% of the total value obtained on the sales of all salvaged materials and which was divided pro-rata amongst those employed on the work.

Street Sweeping.

This work is carried out by manual labour organised on the "beat system". A certain amount of neglect in this work has taken place due to absences of workmen due to sickness and also the fact that the average man is not attracted to this type of work when more remunerative and interesting occupations can be obtained. Thus the Department finds that what labour is available for this work is oft times unsuitable and under these circumstances street sweeping work has been rather neglected throughout the year. As a part solution to the problem I am pleased to record that your Authority decided to purchase a motor driven street sweeper and collector machine which at the time of writing is on order.

With the gradual expansion of your Housing Estates the amount of sweeping has increased to approximately 68 miles of which 22 miles are back streets. The sweeping of back streets has been simplified in those parts of your District where shelter demolition has taken place, but, where such buildings remain, the work is rendered most difficult by people who continue to deposit rubbish in these ill lit buildings, knowing full well that the Department will eventually be called upon to move same.

The cost of street sweeping work for the financial year ending 31st March, 1951 was £5,535.

Gully Cleaning.

This work is carried out by means of Motor Gully Emptier. The efficiency of the machine necessitates that each gully is serviced every eight weeks. The number of street gullies cleansed during the year was 7,666 and cost involved for the financial year ending, 31st March, 1951 was £440, part of which is recoverable from the County Council.

Sewer Flushing.

This work is carried out most expeditiously with the aid of the Motor Gully Emptier. The machine has a capacity of 750 gallons and can be readily available in case of emergency.

FACTORIES.

84 visits were made to factories within your Area during the year. At 10 factories defects were found to exist, these being remedied after service of intimation notice. The industrial development occurring within your District entailed visits to Engineering and/or Building Sites relative to provision of Sanitary Accommodation for those employed there-on.

A copy of Form 572 Factories Act, 1937 and 1948 is appended herewith.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
in respect of the year 1950 for the Urban District of Eston in the
County of Yorkshire.

PART I OF THE ACT.

I. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by local Authorities	17	53	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	58	48	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	15	17	6	—
Total ...	90	118	10	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned at two three or more "cases".)

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Reme-died	Referred			
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	3	4	—	—	—	
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable Temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)						
(a) Insufficient ...	3	3	—	I	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	I	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	I	I	—	I	—	
Total ...	10	11	—	3	—	

PART VIII OF THE ACT. OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

There was a NIL return in respect of OUTWORK for the year.

SECTION E.

Meat and other Foods.

Arrangements for meat supplies to your Area continue to be without change, that is, all English meat is slaughtered and dressed in one of the Ministry of Food Controlled Slaughterhouses situated in the adjoining County Borough. English and Imported Meats are then allocated to your District where it is distributed to the local Butcher from the South Bank Meat Depot. The present over-handling of the meat does leave room for criticism and my opinion is that a local Abattoir would best serve the needs of your Area. The qualified and experienced staff of your Health Department could then be used to full advantage in this sphere of their work.

The South Bank Meat Depot is regularly visited and condemned commodities are certificated and returned to the Ministry of Food Controlled Slaughterhouse in the adjoining County Borough from where they are consigned to be used for purposes other than that of human food.

117 visits were made by the staff relative to Meat Inspection at the Distributing Depot and Butchers' Shops. The approximate amount of meat, exclusive of offals which was dealt with at the South Bank Distributing Depot was :—

Home Killed :—

Sides of Beef	...	2,505
Calves	...	28
Pigs	...	210
Sheep and Lambs	...	4,446

Imported :—

Quarters of Beef	...	2,230
Calves	...	—
Pigs	...	129
Sheep and Lambs	...	11,076

Other Imported and Tinned Meats :—

Pork Joints	...	...	35,661 lbs.
Corned Meats		...	29,484 lbs.

81 Self Suppliers' Pigs slaughtered under Ministry of Food licences were examined by the Staff of the Department.

The undermentioned meats and foodstuffs were found on inspection to be unfit for human consumption and were subsequently destroyed and/or used for purposes other than human food.

English Beef	...	...	...	63 lbs.
Imported Beef	...	...	...	39 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	...	50 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	24½ lbs.
Fresh Fruit	...	...	...	85 lbs.
Brawn, etc.	...	...	...	20¾ lbs.
Fish—wet	...	...	...	9½ stones
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	82 tins
,, Preserves	...	...	...	9 tins
,, Vegetables	...	...	...	79 tins
,, Soups	...	...	...	12 tins
,, Meats	...	...	...	51 tins
,, Corned Beef	...	...	...	94 tins
,, Milk	...	...	...	73 tins
,, Fish	...	...	...	8 tins
Shell Eggs	...	...	...	47 doz.
Meat Paste	...	...	...	1 jar
Sauce	...	...	...	6 bottles
Pickles	...	...	...	16 jars
Pudding and other powders	...	...	...	9 packets

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The number of Slaughtermens' Licences issued during the year was 23. Whilst there was no regular slaughtering taking place within the district, these slaughtermen had acquired licences relative to the slaughtering and dressing of Self Suppliers' Pigs.

Registered Food Preparation Rooms.

25 premises were registered with your Authority for the purpose of preparation of foodstuffs. 95 visits were made to these premises throughout the year and the majority were found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactorily condition. At 8 premises intimation notices were served requiring works of cleansing and redecorating to be carried out and these were complied with out re-course to statutory action.

There are eight Restaurant Kitchens within your District, all of which were visited during the year. Five of these kitchens are attached to Works' Canteens all of which were found to be well maintained and supervised for the mass food preparation work entrusted to them.

Food Hygiene Campaign.

At this juncture in the report, I feel that it would be appropriate to record that in the latter half of the year your Council sponsored a film show in an endeavour to impress upon those concerned the elementary hygiene knowledge necessary to those handling foodstuffs in the shops, canteens and restaurants in your Area. The programme included three films, namely :—

- (1) Another Case of Food Poisoning.
- (2) Fly about the House.
- (3) Defeat Tuberculosis.

The film show appeared to be a huge success in so far that approximately 350 Shop Assistants attended and this together with the preparatory campaigning by the Sanitary Inspection Staff during their normal routine inspection duties at least appeared to create active interest in the minds of all concerned.

Food Stores and Markets.

536 visits were paid to Markets and Foodstores during the year. The majority of these visits were carried out in relation to the inspection of all Food Shops within the Area. The preparation work necessary for the successful working of the Food Hygiene Campaign necessitated that all shops have a personal visit from at least one member of the staff. This work was carried out, records were obtained and in the case of those premises falling below the legislative standards, the occupiers and/or owners were informed of the requirements. The majority of your shops were found to be of reasonable standard and I am able to report that in 37 premises, hot and cold water on tap and suitable washing facilities were obtained. and in 35 premises works of repair and cleansing were carried out. During the following year it is the intention that those few premises remaining below standard shall be brought into line. Thus some achievement has been obtained in this field of the Department's work. I may add that the adoption by your Authority of Model Byelaws under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, has assisted in no small way towards the uplifting of standards in Food Hygiene. However, it does appear that the present paper shortage is an encumbrance towards full implementation of the Byelaw section regarding wrapping of foodstuffs.

The weekly market at South Bank continued to flourish. The stallholders were advised regarding the application to their stalls of the new Byelaws relative to the selling of food in the open air. In all cases my advice was accepted and acted upon.

Bakehouses.

There are 12 Bakehouses registered with your Authority. These were kept under supervision throughout the year and no comment can be passed other than that the standard of cleanliness found at all times was satisfactory.

Fish Shops.

There are 30 Fish Frying shops sited within your District. These were visited throughout the year and it was found necessary to serve notices for works of cleansing and redecorating at three premises. This work was completed on informal action.

Ice Cream.

A total of 66 premises were registered with your Authority at the end of the year, an increase of 27 over that of the previous year. Of this total, 6 registrations concerned those manufacturing the commodity, whilst the remainder were mainly shop premises retailing pre-packed Ice Cream as supplied by wholesale manufacturers. Registration has entailed that premises be brought up to a general standard, retail shops have been required to provide a refrigerator for storage purposes and washing facilities, including hot and cold water on tap, for the use of assistants. Where the trade of the shop is that of "General Dealer", it has been a requirement of registration that the Ice Cream be sold pre-packed. The selling of Ice Cream from shop premises is much to be preferred to that of sale by the street vendor which person cannot be expected to effect the high standards of hygiene which are possible in the permanent building.

A limited number of wholesale manufacturers appear to supply the majority of vendors within your Area. During the year 36 samples were obtained analyses results being as follows :—

12 samples	...	Provisional Grade 1.
11 "	...	Provisional Grade 2.
6 "	...	Provisional Grade 3.
7 "	...	Provisional Grade 4.

All samples graded 3 and 4 were pursued with visits of inspection to premises if local, but otherwise the co-operation of the Local Authority Official concerned was sought. In all cases follow up samples were obtained at an early date.

MILK SUPPLY.

Dairies.

There are seven dairies and eleven Distributors registered with your Authority. Very little Ungraded Milk is retailed within your

District, the majority of Distributors, retailing Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised Milks. The suppliers of these graded milks are four in number each holding Supplementary Licences from your Authority.

There are five producer retailers situated in your Area and regular sampling has been undertaken by the Department. In certain cases adverse results have been obtained and referred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for investigation to be carried out at the production end, as control and supervision of cowsheds is now the purvue of this Ministry. It does appear that in so far as your Area is concerned the same supervision as was previously given to cowsheds when under your Authority's control cannot be attributed to the present Ministerial organisation. My personal opinion is that the more direct control as can be given in an Area of your Authority's type would have been best left in the hands of those Local Authorities as the change, to date, has not proved to be of such benefit as was visualised.

Milk Sampling.

Thirty informal samples were obtained and tested in the Department for Chemical Analysis. The highest fat content recorded was 5.2%, whilst the lowest was 3.0%, the average fat content of all samples being 3.5%. None of the samples recorded a "Solids not Fat" reading of less than 8.5%.

As your Authority are not a Food and Drugs Authority I feel that the practice of sampling informally must be kept to the fore as otherwise no information would be to hand as to the chemical content of the milks consumed by the public in your area.

During the year thirty-nine Bacteriological Samples of milk were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Northallerton. Details of the results are tabled below.

Total No. of Samples	Designation of Sample	Analysis Result.	
		Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory.
14	Ungraded Milk	10	4
7	Tuberculin Tested Milk	7	—
8	Pasteurised Milk	8	—
6	Pasteurised School Milk	5	1
4	Sterilised Milk	4	—

Seven samples of ungraded milk were obtained from Producer Retailers within your Area and submitted for Biological Analysis. Each sample was certified as being free from the presence of Tuberculous organisms.

RODENT CONTROL.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Your Authority continued to employ a Rodent Operator on a part-time basis. The person concerned is always available in case of an emergency arising and the scheme is functioning satisfactorily in your District. In all 322 private premises and 40 business premises were treated during the year. The former is not regarded by your Authority as being chargeable to owners and occupiers, but is part recovered by block grant claimed from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. During the Fiscal Year ending, 31st March, 1951, two maintenance treatments were given to the Public Sewers in your District. In this operation each manhole was pre-baited twice on successive days followed by poison baiting. In all approximately 560 manholes were treated during each treatment. This work also ranks for financial assistance and is included for claim in "Block Grant" as previously mentioned.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION.

265 visits were made in connection with Infectious Diseases Prevention. The homes of all notified cases were visited and terminal disinfection was carried out after removal of the infected person or in the case of home treated patient, after certification of fitness of patient was received from the Private Practitioner.

The undermentioned is an analysis of the premises disinfected during the year.

Houses.	Rooms.	Cause.
35	69	Scarlet Fever.
2	3	Suspected Diphtheria (proved negative).
24	49	Tuberculosis.
14	26	Other medical causes.
Total ...	75	147

